

however, if we do not address this problem soon, the costs will be much higher.

President Bush's reversal of his carbon dioxide pledge is a serious blow to the efforts to control greenhouse gases. The Administration's position on the Kyoto Protocol diminishes the role of the United States in developing a suitable framework to deal with the challenge of global climate change in a cooperative manner with other countries. The United States has the scientific and technical prowess and industrial might to play a leading role in controlling the emissions of greenhouse gases. As the source of over a quarter of the planet's carbon dioxide emissions, we have a responsibility to act decisively. If we abandon our leadership role, not only will history judge us harshly, but we will also pay a dear price for our shortsightedness.

I represent the state where debate over global warming began. The Mauna Loa Climate Observatory in Hawaii was the first to document a steady increase in the atmospheric carbon dioxide levels more than 30 years ago. Since then many authoritative studies have been conducted that document increased levels of greenhouse gases. It is now widely accepted by the scientific community that human activities such as burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and certain land-use practices are increasing atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Careful measurement of those gases in the atmosphere, and analyses of ancient ice cores in Greenland and Antarctica, leave no doubt that their global concentrations are increasing.

Modeling studies show that emissions of greenhouse gases due to human activities are affecting the atmosphere in a predictable manner. Confidence in the ability of complex models to project future climatic conditions has increased. There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities.

Temperatures have risen during the past four decades in the lowest 8 kilometers of the atmosphere. Snow cover and ice extent have decreased. There has been widespread retreat of glaciers in the non-polar regions during the 20th century. Average global sea level has risen and ocean heat content has increased.

The effects of major global climate change on the U.S. and the rest of the world will be devastating. I would like to describe the possible effects of climate change on Hawaii. As an island state with limited land mass, we are very sensitive to global climate changes. The worldwide problem of greenhouse gases threatens Hawaii. Honolulu's average temperature has increased by 4.4 degrees over the last century. By 2100, average temperatures in Hawaii could increase by three to five

degrees Fahrenheit in all seasons and slightly more in the fall. Rainfall has decreased by about 20 percent over the past 90 years. Estimates for future rainfall are highly uncertain because reliable projections of El Niño do not exist. It is possible that large precipitation increases could occur in the summer and fall. The intensity of hurricanes may be affected. Expansion of the habitat of disease-carrying insects could increase the potential for diseases such as malaria and dengue fever.

In Honolulu, Nawiliwili, and Hilo, our major harbors, sea level has increased six to fourteen inches in the last century and is likely to rise another 17 to 24 inches by 2100. The expected rise in the sea level could cause flooding of low lying property, loss of coastal wetlands, beach erosion, salt-water contamination of drinking water, and damage to coastal roads and bridges. The shorelines of the Hawaiian Islands contain some of the world's most famous white-sand beaches. The effects of an accelerated sea level rise on the coral reef ecosystem which protects our islands are poorly understood. Higher temperatures could cause coral bleaching and the death of coral reefs. Hawaii's economy could also be hurt if the combination of higher temperatures, changes in weather, and the effects of sea level rise on beaches make Hawaii less attractive to visitors.

Hawaii's diverse environment and geographic isolation have resulted in a great variety of native species found only in Hawaii. However, 70 percent of U.S. extinctions of species have occurred in Hawaii, and many species are endangered. Climate change would add another threat.

People around the world are beginning to take this problem seriously. To reduce carbon dioxide output, Mexico is planning to double its geothermal power generation, placing it third behind the United States and the Philippines in the use of geothermal power. China, with 11 percent of the world's carbon dioxide output, second to the U.S., has reduced its greenhouse gas output by 17 percent between 1997 and 1999.

In the U.S., municipal governments are working to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. In 1993, Portland, Oregon, became the first U.S. city to implement its own CO₂ reduction plan. Portland has been joined by Denver and Minneapolis.

In recent years, more and more multinational corporations have taken positive steps to address the problem of greenhouse gases. British Petroleum set the goal of cutting carbon dioxide output 10 percent below its 1990 level. Four years later it is halfway there. Last October, Alcan, DuPont, and others pledged to reduce their greenhouse emissions to levels meeting or exceeding the Kyoto requirements. Polaroid,

IBM, Johnson & Johnson, and others are also committed to reducing corporate greenhouse gas emissions. Fuel cells are on the verge of providing big breakthroughs in the use of clean energy. All major automobile companies are committed to this new, clean technology.

We cannot wait for further scientific proof to materialize. If we do not begin to control greenhouse gases in a reasonable time frame, we may reach the point where it may be exceedingly difficult to avoid the drastic effects of global warming. It will not take extremes of warming to lead to major impacts.

We need to address the problem of global climate change, and the sooner we start on this the better off we will be. No one wants our efforts to combat carbon dioxide emissions to become an economic nightmare.

An effective program to fight climate change need not involve huge increases in energy prices or draconian rules that choke industries and damage our economic well-being. We need to employ creative approaches and let American ingenuity loose. We must invest in the development of new technologies that will provide new and environmentally friendly sources of energy, newer and environmentally friendly technologies that allow use of conventional and non-conventional energy sources. We must work with other nations in a cooperative manner. A well-crafted strategy can address global climate change and maintain our preeminent economic position in the world.

I urge President Bush to reconsider his position on the control of carbon dioxide. I urge the Administration to work with other countries in developing suitable and equitable approaches in solving this shared problem of control of greenhouse gases. Our positive leadership is necessary if we are to avoid the catastrophic effects of global climate change. Our world cannot afford widespread disruption of ecosystems and weather patterns that may result from unmitigated emissions of greenhouse gases.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

Today, Mr. President, I would like to detail a heinous crime that occurred June 10, 2000 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. A man in a minivan yelling obscenities ran down participants in a gay pride parade. One victim was hit

twice in the knees and thrown off the hood. The perpetrator tried to swerve into the crowd, which included small children, three times before police pulled him out of the vehicle and arrested him.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens—to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

EXCELLENCE IN NORTH CAROLINA'S MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, from time to time historians like to engage in a sort of parlor game in speculating whether circumstances create great leaders or whether leaders serve as the catalyst for great change.

In my view, there's no doubt that greatness springs from the character of individuals. President Reagan understood this fundamental truth. He also understood that the American people, particularly the men and women in our armed services, will meet any challenge with proper encouragement to strive for excellence.

Ronald Reagan's faith in the American people enabled him to inspire our citizens and to restore our collective confidence at a critical time in America's history. Inheriting a military in decline and a nation said to be in a "malaise" by his immediate predecessor, President Reagan chose not to shrink from the enormous challenges facing our Nation.

Instead, he stood firm in his resolve. Overcoming the predictable partisan criticism, he successfully rebuilt our national defense and restored United States power and prestige throughout the world.

In 1984, in rebuilding our military, President Reagan established the Commander-in-Chief's Annual Award for Installation Excellence. In doing so, he issued an open challenge to the men and women responsible for defending the United States of America: That they do the "best job with their resources to support our mission," and that "they seek out the most imaginative and innovative solutions to the many complex problems [they] face."

Mr. President, ever since Ronald Reagan's first presentation in 1985, the Commander-in-Chief's Award has served as the highest commendation for a military installation. It is a tangible recognition of the hard work, dedication, innovation, and professionalism of the service-members and civilians who serve in our armed forces. (In each year since, only five awards have been presented only to the most outstanding installation of the four

service branches and the Defense Logistics Agency.)

This year, for only the second time in history, three installations in a single state rose to President Reagan's challenge and were presented during the same year with the Commander-in-Chief's Award.

In ceremonies at the Pentagon last week, Mr. President, representatives of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, and Camp Lejeune—all three in North Carolina—were present to receive this well-deserved recognition on behalf of their respective services.

Though this is just the second time a state has accomplished this remarkable feat, North Carolina installations have been honored frequently in previous Commander-in-Chief Award ceremonies. In fact, North Carolina installations have won a total of 13 awards, more than any other state.

By the way, Mr. President, North Carolina also has the distinction of having been home to the base that has won the award more often than any other in the country. While not selected this year, the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station has won its services' award on six occasions overall, four times in the past six years.

In fact, North Carolina's two Marine Corps bases have so dominated the award that they have won it a total of ten times and kept it in our state for the past six years.

Mr. President, I submit that it is no accident that North Carolina's military installations fare so well in this annual competition. The communities which embrace our bases—Goldsboro, Fayetteville, Jacksonville and Havelock—are filled with patriots who do everything possible to support the young men and women who put their lives on the line to protect our great nation. These North Carolina communities work closely with our installation commanders to support their efforts to make certain that our servicemen and women have everything they need to safely and successfully accomplish their missions and to improve the quality of their lives.

In 1984, President Reagan appealed to the best instincts of the men and women in our military when he established this annual award. In so doing, he has helped highlight a legacy of excellence among the installations in my home state.

Mr. President, needless to say, I'm extremely proud of our bases and communities and their achievements.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, May 4, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,641,702,535,760.39, five trillion, six hundred forty-one billion, seven hundred two million, five hundred thirty-five thousand, seven hundred sixty dollars and thirty-nine cents.

One year ago, May 4, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,661,533,000,000, five trillion, six hundred sixty-one billion, five hundred thirty-three million.

Twenty-five years ago, May 4, 1976, the Federal debt stood at \$595,840,000,000, five hundred ninety-five billion, eight hundred forty million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion, \$5,045,862,535,760.39, five trillion, forty-five billion, eight hundred sixty-two million, five hundred thirty-five thousand, seven hundred sixty dollars and thirty-nine cents during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNITION OF AUSTIN GUNDER, "F1J" WORLD CHAMPION

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Austin Gunder, a 15-year-old freshman at Red Lion High School in York County, PA. Austin recently competed with the U.S. Junior Aeronautic International Free Flight Model Aircraft Team in the Junior World Championship Contest held in Seaimovo Usti, Czech Republic.

A member of a six-person team selected by the Academy of Model Aeronautics, AMA, Austin achieved the World Champion Ranking in what is known as the "F1J" or the powered event. This event involves taking a model airplane designed and constructed by the contestant, putting a very small engine and propeller on it, launching it vertically for an exact period of no more than seven seconds to the highest obtainable altitude, and then having the engine shut off with the airplane going horizontal at exactly the right time to start its timed free flight glide. This is all done by adjusting the small airplane to obtain peak performance, and by testing and practicing to assure that every operation is perfect. The contestant must calculate the most favorable temperature and winds for the 10-minute window in which to fly. Austin was the only U.S. competitor, and he achieved World Champion Ranking 9 minutes into his flight beating out 13 other contestants from all over the world who competed in the event.

Austin Gunder was featured on the cover of the February 2001 issue of Model Aviation, the official publication of the Academy of Model Aeronautics, and will be honored at his high school by the Federal Aviation Administration. Austin's World Champion status in the "F1J" competition is the highest honor of the model airplane organization.

Austin Gunder is an outstanding young man and a great example for youth in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and across the country. I personally commend him for his accomplishments in the field of aeronautics